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International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union  
(ILGWU)

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1904

## ILGWU Convention Reports and Proceedings, 1904

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## ILGWU Convention Reports and Proceedings, 1904

### Keywords

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, ILGWU, labor unions, clothing workers, textile workers, garment workers, garment industry, industrial relations, conventions

### Comments

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union founding convention in 1900 included 11 local delegates representing roughly 2000 members. Reports and Proceedings of the Conventions of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union was published annually from 1900-1908, biennially from 1908-1924, then sporadically until 1937 from which time the convention was held every three years until the union's merger with the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union in 1995 to form UNITE, the Union of Needletrades, Industrial and Textile Employees. In addition to election of officers and committee reports, topics discussed include the working conditions, sweatshops, labor unity, organizing, wages and hours, union labels, boycotts, strikes, women's garment industry, labor relations, internationalism, labor legislation, labor education, women's rights, member benefits, and union health centers. The best available original was selected for digitization. Occasionally the original is difficult to read, missing pages, or partially cut off.

5TH CONV.  
JUNE 6-9, 1904

# *Report and Proceedings*



of

*Fifth Annual Convention*

of the

*Int. Ladies' Garment Workers' Union*

*Boston, Mass.*



*June Sixth to Ninth, 1904*

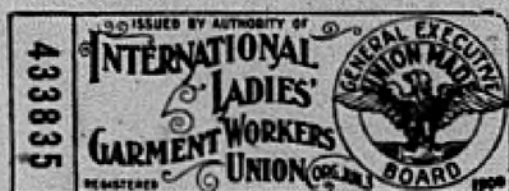


# ***Report***



***President and  
General  
Secretary-  
Treasurer***

***International . .  
Ladies' Garment  
Workers' Union***



***From May 1st, 1903  
to May 1st, 1904.***

***Julius Littwak,  
Union Printer,  
125 Bowery.***



vention, Local 34, White Goods Workers of Oshkosh and Cloakmakers Union of Pittsburg have also been disrupted by strikes and lockouts. Nearly every one of our locals have suffered more or less because of these premeditated attempts at disruption. And it will be one of the great problems of this convention to devise some plan whereby these persistent efforts to wreck our Union will cease. The establishment of a defense fund would be an excellent preventive, and I recommend that plans be here devised whereby such a fund could be established.

### UNFAIR LIST.

Of the various firms on the unfair list at the time of our last convention the following still remain: Laird & Bonwit, Blauner Brothers, Montrose & Hirschfield, Kashowitz & Polansky, Silberberg Bros. and Max Roth. At the request of the Cloak and Suit Cutters Association, Local 6, the firm of I. M. Silver was taken from the unfair list. The General Executive Board added the Chicago Corset Co. and Strawbridge & Clothier. Both these names are before the A. F. of L. for endorsement.

As the presence of so many names on the unfair list tends to weaken its effectiveness and hamper the work of the office in carrying them out, I recommend that two or three of these firms be selected for active work. The others to be taken up when these first are disposed of.

### ORGANIZERS.

The following is a statement of the work done by the various organizers during the year:

At my direction Bro. Jacob Panken was sent West to agitate for our label. His tour was as follows: Left New York September 4 to go to Cleveland and arrange for the settlement of the Black controversy; reached Cleveland the 5th and remained till the 9th, settling with the Black Co. and agitating for our label. Arrived in Chicago the 10th; remained till the 15th, speaking among our own and other organizations. The 16th Bro. Panken spent in Milwaukee; the 17th at Waukegan; the 18th at Racine; returned to Chicago the 19th for the purpose of addressing the Teachers' Federation, but was prevented from doing so by the delay of the train. The 21st spent in Streator; the 22nd in Peoria; the 23rd in Pekin; the 24th in Champaign; the 25th in Danville; the 26th in Matton the 28th and 29th in St. Louis, to return to Chicago. Left Chicago October 4th and arrived in New York the 5th.

In compliance with the decision of the last convention, Bro. Davis was sent to Philadelphia the latter part of June to adjust the jurisdictional controversies between Local 2, Cloakmakers, and Local 7, Skirtmakers, and the complaint of Local 20, Finishers, against the sub-employment of finishers by tailors;

the finishers demanded that they be employed by the manufacturers direct. As a result of Bro. Davis's efforts, arrangements were made as the result of which these matters were finally adjusted. The cloakmakers of Baltimore being then in difficulties with Schiff and Blum, Bro. Davis also spent a few days in Baltimore.

During July Bro. Davis spent several days in New York trying to adjust the controversies among the Cloak and Skirtmakers Unions. The settlement which he arranged for was not, however, the one accepted. While in New York he assisted in the settlement of a strike of the Rain Coat Makers Union, Local 62.

During September Bro. Davis toured Connecticut under instructions to organize the Corset Workers, and to agitate for our label. The following points were embraced in this trip: Hartford, Bridgeport, New Haven, Danbury and South Norwalk. In Connecticut Bro. Davis addressed the Connecticut State Federation Convention. In October Bro. Davis went to Rochester to address the Convention of the Woman's International Union Label League. Later in the year, on his return from Chicago, he was instructed to visit the following points: Aurora, Kalamazoo for the purpose of adjusting differences between the Henrietta Skirt Co. and Local 40, Detroit and Cincinnati. In Cincinnati Bro. Davis spoke at the convention of the American Humane Society. During March Bro. Davis spent a few days in Wilkes Barre conferring with the local leaders on the Galland troubles. Bro. Joseph Schwartz of Philadelphia had also spent a few days in Wilkes Barre during the month of August. Our Secretary made several short trips to Boston and Philadelphia. This and the organizing work mentioned in another part of this report which was conducted from Chicago, and including the work done by Bro. Ireland of the Federation, constitutes the bulk of the work done directly by us. Of course we have received some aid from the A. F. of L. organizers in the formation of new locals, etc.

As you will no doubt have noted from the foregoing, we were able to do considerable more organizing work this year than ever before. However, despite this large increase, the amount of work done is still far short of our actual needs. It is my belief that the interests of the International absolutely require that a permanent organizer be maintained. The sporadic label agitation and organizing work which we have done in the past is almost useless. To be effective the work must be constant, must be carried on incessantly from one year's end to the other. In the organizing field more attention should be paid to strengthening existing locals than to the formation of new ones; while in label agitation particular attention should be given to agitation among the various women's societies. This work must engross the entire time of at least one person.

### LABEL AGITATION.

Recognizing that the label is one of our most important possessions and that great benefits must come to us from its general introduction, everything that was possible and that the means at our disposal would permit of was done to push the demand therefor. Besides the agitation carried on through the organizers and locals, a great deal was done by mail. The work brought about some gratifying results, as is shown by the following statement: In the year 1902-1903 148,000 labels were issued; this year 235,000, an-increase of 87,000 labels during the year. The following firms are now under contract to use the label: W. M. Finck & Co., skirts, waists and wrappers, Detroit, Mich.; Henrietta Skirt Co., skirts, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Eastern Skirt Co., skirts, Boston, Mass.; Wolf Goldstein, cloaks and suits, Boston, Mass.; Model Skirt Co., skirts, Boston, Mass.; Benstein Wrapper Co., wrappers, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Gardner, working aprons, Brockton, Mass.; Samuel Freilich, dress skirts, St. Louis, Mo.; L. Horowitz, cloaks and suits, San Francisco, Cal.

Of the firms reported using the label at the last convention five San Francisco firms and one Boston concern have discontinued. In addition the Greenhut Cloak Co. of Cleveland has been lost by reason of the strike which occurred immediately after the convention. Having gained some foothold for our label we should push the advantage by agitation and advertising.

### GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

A number of changes have occurred within the past year in the General Executive Board. Early in June, as a result of the difficulties arising from the Greenhut strike, A. A. Alpers of Cleveland resigned and Bro. Joseph Selyem was appointed to fill the vacancy. Owing to difficulties between himself and other members, Bro. Selyem has also resigned. Bro. I. Silberman of Baltimore having gone into business, resigned as a member of the Board, and I. Etkin was selected to fill the vacancy.

### NATIONAL CONSUMERS' LEAGUE LABEL.

In connection with the matter of the label, I wish to call your particular attention to the dual label being issued by the National Consumers' League to manufacturers maintaining sanitary shops, wages and other conditions of employment not being considered. The existence of this label and the policy maintained in issuing the same are dangerous to the welfare of the International. For some time we had been trying to bring the League to withdraw its label; finally, at a conference held during the month of March between the officers of the League and Bro. Levine of the G. E. B. and Herman Robinson of the A. F. of L. acting for the International, assurance was given that the League would discontinue issuing its label on all goods except white goods.

It is the mission of the Union label to help in the amelioration of the condition of the wage workers by marking goods produced under fair union conditions, so that they can be distinguished by the purchaser from the other class. The element of wages is important in determining the wage workers conditions, and therefore I cannot conceive why the League insists upon issuing its label at all. It does not and cannot regulate or interfere in the regulation of the wage question, and yet wages are the most important element in the well being of the wage earner; and it is even more inconceivable to me why the white goods industry should have been selected by the League for its label. Why not some other industry? The inevitable results of the League action must be to always keep down wages in this industry. For the protection of the white goods workers affiliated with the International I submit the matter to you for your consideration and action thereon.

### PERSONAL.

As President of the International I have as far as possible performed the duties of my office as required by the constitution, but as I am not the master of my own time my efforts in this direction have been hampered by my duties as local organizer first in Chicago and later in New York. The following is a statement of the work which I personally attended to, which was done by my direction:

Upon my return to Chicago after the close of my mission in Cleveland, difficulties between the Henrietta Skirt Co. and Local 40 having arisen in regard to prices, Bro. Menke was sent to Kalamazoo to adjust these differences. He arrived in Kalamazoo June 10 and stayed one day, adjusting all differences. Through the efforts of Bro. Goldfinger, the Waist, Wrapper and White Goods Cutters of Chicago were organized and formed into a local of the International.

Early in July, I sent Bro. Zaslowsky to Milwaukee for the purpose of organizing the cloakmakers. The task was successfully accomplished and the local flourished for some time, but was finally abandoned, owing to the fact that the Milwaukee (men) cloakmakers are transients. Difficulties between the locals of Cleveland and the Greenhut Cloak Co. called me to that city. The question was as to the price which were twice adjusted by committees of the employees. Neither adjustment was satisfactory to the employees. Urged by the International Secretary and the Cleveland locals, I left for Cleveland and in a few days succeeded in getting a settlement satisfactory to all. This fight and the consequent violation of the arbitration clause of the label agreement, of which clause our people were ignorant, was the firm's reason for discontinuing the use of the label. From Cleveland I proceeded to Detroit to visit Local 18. Addressed a meeting of our members. From my investigations of the Detroit



situation I believe that if an organizer were to spend a couple of weeks in the city a good organization could be started. The women who constitute the vast majority of those employed in the trade, could be organized; they cannot, however, organize themselves without some outside help, first, because they lack the requisite qualifications and knowledge; second, because they are afraid to take the initiative, being threatened with dismissal and all sorts of dire punishments if they become affiliated with any labor organization.

Following the recommendation of the Cleveland convention, the committee appointed made every effort to adjust the difficulties between the Schoen Manufacturing Company and Local 41 of Racine, Wis. After several conferences between the representatives of the various parties interested, Bros. Goldfinger, Menke, Zalslawsky and myself, a settlement was finally reached, by which all differences are settled and the injunction and various law suits dropped.

In August the Corset Workers Union Local 30 of Aurora started a movement to withdraw from the International, claiming that practically no effort had been made to organize the corset workers in other parts of the country. Application was made to the American Federation for a charter. Learning of this movement through our secretary, Bro. Goldfinger and myself hastened to Aurora. We found that the local was determined upon secession. Nothing that we said had any effect. The acute situation was that all the Unions in the town were determined to withdraw from their respective unions as a protest if the corset workers were not granted a charter by the Federation. Bro. Goldfinger and I made a second visit later, but we still could do nothing. Finally, President Gompers sent Organizer Ireland to Aurora. Bro. Ireland had organized this local for us and had great influence among the members. He succeeded in having the local remain in affiliation with the International.

The New York situation, which was so very acute at the time of the convention, had in the interim become even more so. Our Secretary having failed to adjust these matters personally, convened an arbitration committee. This committee rendered its decision, but as the same was unsatisfactory to some of those interested, it was not accepted. Bro. Davis was then called to New York to see what he could do. His efforts also were unsuccessful. Finally, as the situation threatened to get beyond all repair or control, at the solicitation of the General Secretary and the New York Locals, I came to New York and convened an arbitration committee, consisting of Herman Robinson, A. F. of L.; Organizer Simon Tipograf of the Cap Workers, and Morris Brown of the Cigar Workers. This committee having obtained a written agreement from the Locals to abide by its decision, rendered the same in substance, as follows: That the various locals retain the separate charters issued them theretofore by the

Secretary, and that they form a point board for the transaction of their joint business.

From New York I left for a couple of days stay in Boston to look into the situation there, which was then very serious owing to the lockout instituted by several of the combined manufacturers. Unable to adjust these differences and seeing that the contest would be a long one, I left. Later directed the Secretary to issue an appeal to our locals for financial aid for Boston.

As a result of the aforementioned troubles in Aurora, President Gompers ordered Organizer Ireland to spend several weeks organizing the Western corset workers. Bro. Ireland urged upon me that as he was unfamiliar with the trade, President Stolp of Local 30 be sent to co-operate with him. The G. E. B. at its session in Cleveland having empowered me to appoint temporary organizers whenever I thought advisable, I granted Ireland's request, being convinced that it was for our best interests to do so. However, as the trip was launched during the slack season, nothing came of it, and it was soon abandoned. Bro. Stolp not being able to get leave of absence from the Chicago Corset Co. did not in any way participate therein.

December 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, I was in New York. From the 7th to the 9th the General Executive Board was in session. On the 10th I left for Philadelphia as per the instructions of the G. E. B. to investigate the Strawbridge & Clothier lockout and if possible settle same. Met Bro. Davis, who had preceded me to Philadelphia. Had a long conference with the firm; we could not settle, as they insisted upon an "open shop." On the 11th I left for Baltimore to address a meeting of our people on the 12th. Monday the 14th and Tuesday the 15th I spent in Washington, D. C., waiting for a hearing before the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. to submit an appeal for financial aid which we badly needed because of the numerous lockouts and other difficulties then pending. On the 15th I presented our case and left for Chicago. The Council later denied the petition.

While in New York at the General Executive Board session I was urged to accept the position of organizer for the New York Locals. Having accepted, upon my return to Chicago I resigned the position I held there in a similar capacity and came to New York in January. Have been here ever since, except for a few days spent in Chicago and some in Cleveland during the Cohen & Gutman lockout.

### MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

There are several problems now engrossing the attention of all trade unionists which having affected us, I here intend to discuss.

### "THE OPEN SHOP;" ITS EFFECT UPON THIS ORGANIZATION.

Recently a great hue and cry has come from the ranks of the trade union

opponents demanding the open shop. The nefarious plot behind all this howl—the destruction of the trade Unions—they attempt to cover in a mass of verbose appeals, empty mouthings which mean nothing but sound portentous. Many of the unwary and unthinking have been befooled by all this seeming righteousness with which the open shop movement is surrounded, and have joined with our opponents.

American liberties and institutions, it is represented, are endangered by the awful domination of the trade Unions. American industries are represented as stagnant and her commercial supremacy threatened because the trade Unions have raised wages to an impossibly high level. Yet despite all these vaporings, American liberties and institutions have not yet been wrecked. Far from having any influence with the legislators we cannot, even after years of agitation and endeavor, pass the Eight Hour and Anti-Injunction Bills. Trust measures coming from the other side pass more readily. America is yet supreme in the markets of the world and the countries that are pushing her hardest are not the cheap wage countries but those in which wages are coming up to the American standard. China is not yet our competitor, nor is she the competitor of any other country.

Trade unionists, however, refuse to be bamboozled by all this noise. They clearly see that the open shop is the entering wedge for the destruction of the Unions, and a death blow at the principle of collective bargaining. The era of the individual bargain has passed. The individual wage worker no longer counts. He is a mere atom whose place can readily be filled. The age of the skilled mechanic is past. We are living in an automatic age and the worker is becoming a mere automaton just like the machine he feeds. In an age in which the worker counts for so little and can be so readily replaced, his only safety lies in co-operation with his fellow workers. The wage workers cannot consent to the introduction of the open shop because they cannot consent to a reversion to former conditions of labor. Twelve and fourteen hours of labor are too much. The sweat-shop is too horrible to contemplate. Trade Unions have abolished these, just like they are now fighting to abolish the terrible evil of child labor. Child labor is possible and profitable only because our work is no longer skilled and even a child can perform a merely mechanical task like feeding a machine. The unorganized worker is and always was at the mercy of capital. The worker is vitally interested in the amount of wages he receives and the manufacturer alone cannot be entrusted with the task of determining them. What these wages are ought to be a matter of joint agreement. But in the open shop the Union has no place and the joint agreements are therefore impossible. I trust that my fellow trade unionists who have the interests of their organizations at heart will never consent to this so-called "open shop."



Our opponents do not want the open shop, they aim for a non union shop.

The manufacturers of ladies' garments having become part and parcel of the open shop movement, it is necessary that we should consider the question as it affects us. Ladies' garment workers particularly are at the mercy of the bosses on the wage question. Ladies' garments are not a staple product. Fashions change with bewildering rapidity and prices must be adjusted almost daily. Picture then to yourselves, what must become of us if we accept the open shop and thus at one blow ourselves destroy the Unions. The manufacturers in some localities having warned us that it is their intention to press this issue, the question for us to determine is, will we accept their ultimatum. To me it is clear that we cannot do so, and that it would be better, if we are forced to the issue, to fight it out, not shop by shop as we are locked-out, but by a general tie-up throughout the country. I do not wish to be understood as counselling fight, but being convinced that we are face to face with a serious problem, I feel it my duty to call your attention thereto and ask you to consider the same.

### SYMPATHETIC STRIKES.

While on this subject of strikes, I cannot refrain from saying a word in defense of the sympathetic strike. Among other things charged against the Unions, it is claimed that they are prone to "sympathetic strikes" and thus tie up several industries not originally involved in a contest. In defense I will say that Unions never strike until they must and that the sympathetic strike is the very last resort against unfair employers. To overcome this charge, several unions have of late declared against sympathetic strikes and agreed not to engage in any. This policy is, I maintain, suicidal. Experience has demonstrated that, except in particular instances like the coal strike, but little financial support is to be obtained in cases of protracted strikes or lock-outs, and if the workers of the various trades are not prepared to render to each other, when necessary, the moral support of a sympathetic strike, the trade union movement does not justify its existence. In the trade union movement if it is to be effective, an injury to one must always be the concern of all. We must stand by each other or we all fall.

### INJUNCTIONS.

Of the various methods of attack directed against trade unions there is none more baneful than the labor injunction.

The English common law, which is a part of our own system, gives to Courts of Equity the power to enjoin illegal acts which injure the property of another. It is upon this power that our State and Federal Courts generally base all their injunctions.

As is stated at the outset, the acts complained of in order to be enjoined

ble must be illegal and constitute an injury to property. Property is a tangible possession to which a vested right can exist. Business is not property for it is not a tangible possession; it consists merely in the good will of free agents, to which good will there can be no vested right. Our courts therefore, by declaring strikes, picketting, boycotting, payment of strike benefits, etc., illegal, because they injure business, are setting a dangerous precedent. If business is property then every merchant has a vested right to the possession of that which gives value to his business—the services of his employees and the trade of his customers. Do the Courts intend to tie the wage earners and the people generally, hand and foot, and bind them over into involuntary servitude?

This injunction craze has led us far from the paths laid down by the founders of this government. They divided the government into three distinct branches, i. e., the Legislative to make laws; the Judicial to interpret the laws and the Executive to enforce the laws. Our judiciary is now exercising the three powers. A judge creates an offense, interprets his own order and punishes the offender without the formality of a jury trial. The Russian Czar has similar powers, he also combines in himself all the functions and powers of government.

Trade Unions are not just now in favor, but when this temporary feeling of opposition shall have passed away, as people more and more begin to understand the true aims and the necessary function that trade unions are fulfilling, a realization of the terrible menace of the bludgeon labor injunction will come, and then something will drop. Some, and they are very conservative, already realize the danger, but until all our people shall realize it trade unionists should pay no attention to these injunctions.

### THE POLITICAL QUESTION.

Despite the pronouncements of some labor leaders the political question in the trade Union movement cannot be downed. It is daily growing more and more evident that trade unions must go into politics. The era of pure and simple trade unionism is forever past. The Taft-Vale decision awoke even the conservative English trade unions to the fallacy of the pure and simple policy. Trade Unions must go into politics or politics will go into Trade Unions and disrupt them.

Class legislation is inevitable where one class controls the government as against all the others. This explains why the Anti-Injunction and the Eight Hour Bill and other labor measures for which trade unions have been agitating so long have not passed. The business interest of the country, Rockefeller, Morgan, Gates, Hill, etc., control our legislatures and control them absolutely be they Democratic or Republican, and any measures which they be-

lieve detrimental to their interests cannot pass. If then it is necessary for the Trade Unions to go into politics, the question is what kind of politics?

Independent Labor parties have not proven a success. Our Labor parties are invariably captured by either the Democrats or Republicans. The platform of a Labor Party which desires to be saved from such a fate must be of such character that neither of the old parties in a sudden access of pre-election radicalism would care to endorse it, and the Socialist platform is the only one which has this merit; but I do not advise the adoption of Socialism simply because of this, but because under Socialism the worker will get all that he produces, which is plain justice. The old Biblical maxim, "He that worketh not neither shall he eat" will then be a fact.

Public ownership of all utilities as advocated by the Socialist party is the platform upon which workingmen can unite to obtain justice. I recommend to this convention the endorsement of the Socialist platform and that instructions be issued to our delegate to the forthcoming convention of the A. F. of L. to introduce resolutions for the adoption of the Socialist platform by the A. F. of L., and that he vote in favor of all such resolutions.

### CONCLUSIONS.

The foregoing report and recommendations I submit for your consideration. As far as possible I have endeavored to set forth the leading events of the year and to make such recommendations as to me appeared necessary for our future welfare. Trusting that this convention will prove successful in dealing with the many important problems which no doubt will come before us, and that our deliberations will in no way be interfered with by any personalities. Thanking all those who have been of service to the International, I am,

Fraternally yours,

**BEN. SCHLESINGER,**

President International Ladies Garment Workers' Union.

## ***Report of the General Secretary-Treasurer, May 1st, 1903, to May 1st, 1904.***

To the Officers and Delegates to the Fifth Annual Convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union:

Sister and Fellow Delegates:

Herewith I submit for your consideration and approval a financial statement for the period beginning May 1, 1903, and ending May 1, 1904. An analysis of this statement discloses the following facts:

At the last convention 51 locals were reported as holding charters from the International; the number of charters issued till date is 66. The number of charters issued within the past year is 27. These charters were not numbered in rotation; it being the policy of the office to re-issue the charter numbers in all cases where lapses occur, so that there are cases where one number has within the year, served for two locals, as reference to the report will disclose; other numbers have been re-issued for locals reported at the last convention but since lapsed.

The large number of lapses during the past year are due to the opposition of the manufacturers. This ill-will and active opposition is especially harmful to the newly organized locals, which because of their newness are particularly susceptible to disruption from such causes.

Much organizing work, which can be accomplished through the agency of the A. F. of L. organizers and other sources, is because of this opposition of the manufacturers, prevented. Many locals go to the wall because no financial aid is given them in time of strikes and lock-outs, which compels their members to return to work beaten; with the result that the organization is broken; others fall apart because they are neglected in the way of sending organizers to them to assist and advise them in time of trouble. In order to uphold the newly organized locals, who are generally locked out as soon as they are organized, a strike fund should be created. For the benefit of all the locals at least one permanent paid organizer should be maintained all the year through. To accomplish this, our financial system must be changed as the present funds are inadequate, and every increase in membership will render them proportionately more so.

During the past year about 87,000 more labels have been issued than during 1902-1903, when 148,000 were issued. The number of labels paid for is 126,000, the balance being outstanding and unpaid for.

### CONCLUSION.

The stirring events of the past year, the continuous procession of strikes, lock-outs and boycotts; the great upheaval which has occurred and to some extent involved every one of our locals, and wrecked some of them, show that the manufacturers are opposed to any organization in the trade, and that any growth we will attain will not be through their aid, but rather in spite of their organized opposition. It has taught us the absolute necessity of financial preparedness to meet all emergencies. "A dollar in time saves nine." To maintain and advance our position, it is necessary, first, that a defense fund be created; second, that for the present we provide for the maintenance of at least one permanent organizer. That funds be provided for label propaganda. If this convention can provide a method whereby these things can be accomplished, there will indeed be cause for congratulation.

Thanking all those who have been of assistance to me in my work, I am,

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

**B. BRAFF**

**GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER.**

# Financial Statement.

STATEMENT OF INCOME MAY 1, 1903, TO MAY 1, 1904.

United Brotherhood of Cloakmakers, N. Y.:		
Per capita tax .....	\$25.00	
		\$25.00
Local 1. Cloak Operators, N. Y.:		
Charter fee .....	10.00	
Per capita tax .....	103.00	
Strike donation .....	25.00	
Supplies .....	2.50	
		230.50
Local 2. Cloakmakers Protective, Phila., Pa.:		
Per capita tax .....	250.00	
Supplies .....	1.35	
		251.35
Local 3. Cloak Pressers, Phila., Pa.:		
Per capita tax .....	90.00	90.00
Local 4. Cloakmakers, Baltimore, Md.:		
Per capita tax .....	30.00	
Supplies .....	3.00	
		33.00
Local 5. Cloakmakers, Chicago, Ill.:		
Per capita tax .....	345.00	
Supplies .....	40.15	
25c. assessment .....	32.50	
		417.65
Local 6. United Cloak and Suit Cutters, N. Y.:		
Per capita tax .....	265.00	
Strike donations .....	35.00	
Supplies .....	.20	
		300.20
Local 7. Skirtmakers, Philadelphia, Pa.:		
Per capita tax .....	95.00	95.00
Local 8. Cloakmakers, San Francisco, Cal.:		
Per capita tax .....	80.00	
Supplies .....	13.00	
		93.00